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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF MARPLE.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

on the work of the

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

For the year ended 31st December 1954

Council Offices,
Marple, Cheshire.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1954

CHAIRMAN _____ - Councillor Mrs. L.M. Taylor

VICE-CHAIRMAN _____ - Councillor F. W. Foster

Councillor P. Archer

" M. S. Arnfield

" Mrs. E. Daley

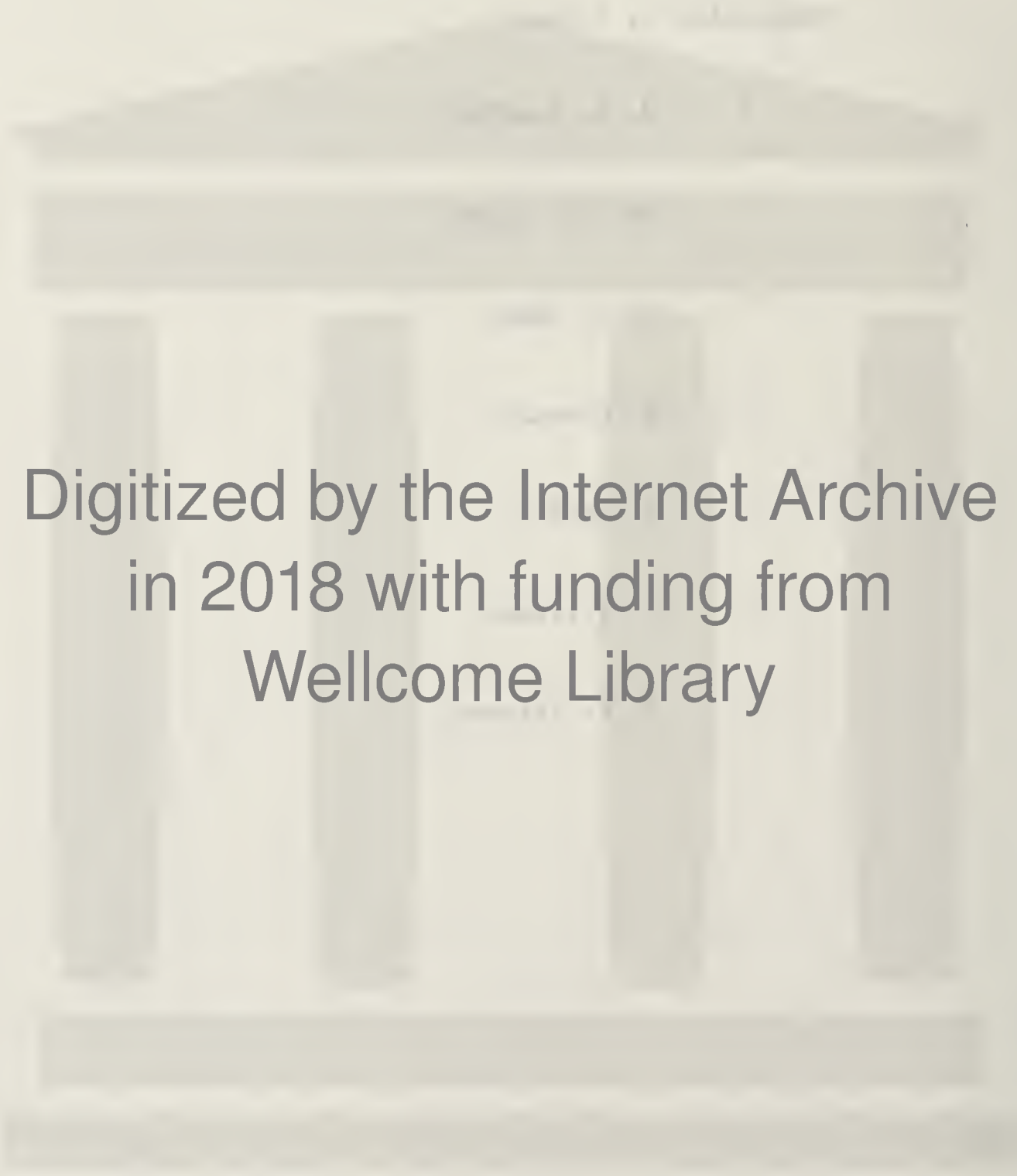
" J. H. Kemp

" W. Storah

" J. Taylor

" F. Williams

" J. E. Yarwood



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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Medical Officer of Health

T. W. BRINDLE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector

FREDERICK SHACKLOCK, M.S.I.A.
(Certified Meat and Food Inspector)
(Certified Smoke Inspector)
(Appointed 1944)

Additional Sanitary Inspector

HARRY CHADDERTON, M.S.I.A.
(Certified Meat and Food Inspector)
(Appointed 1946)
(Resigned 30th October 1954)

Surveyor and Water Engineer

E. BALL, M.I.Mun.E.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF MARPLE.

Council Offices,
Marple,
July, 1955

To the Chairman and Members of the
Marple Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my report on the health
of the Urban District of Marple for the year ended 31st December, 1954.

The number of live-births again increased and is the highest for
many years. The uncorrected birth rates for Marple over the past 3 years
are as follows:- 1952 - 11.65 per 1,000 (an exceptionally low rate),
1953 - 15.04 per 1,000 and 1954 - 16.04 per 1,000. The corresponding
rates for England and Wales in the same period were 1952 - 15.3 per 1,000,
1953 - 15.5 per 1,000 and 1954 - 15.2 per 1,000. The corrected birth-rate
for Marple for 1954, obtained by using the Registrar-General's Comparability
Factor which takes account of differences in the age and sex structure of
the population, is 17.48 per 1,000. Still-births increased to 8 from 4
in 1953. There was a slight reduction in the number of deaths at all
ages as compared with the previous year and the corrected death-rate was
10.16 per 1,000 population.

Reference to the Table given on Page 5 shows that there was a marked
reduction in the notifications of Scarlet Fever received and that whooping
cough notifications were also reduced. 9 cases of dysentery were notified
during the year. All were patients at a Children's Hospital in the district
and were eventually removed to the Isolation Hospital in order to control
the outbreak. In December there was a sharp rise in the number of measles
cases and the increase continued into the present year. There were no
cases of acute poliomyelitis and for the sixth successive year no case
of diphtheria. An increased number of children received protective
inoculation; details are given on page 7. Most of the babies immunised
received combined injections against diphtheria and whooping cough.

There were six cases of pulmonary and six cases of non-pulmonary
tuberculosis entered on the register during the year, of which 1 pulmonary
and 1 non-pulmonary were transferred from other areas. The other five
non-pulmonary cases were all in-patients at a Children's Hospital in this
(Continued)

(Continued)

urban district, but normally resident in other areas. Notifications of these cases had to be accepted under the Tuberculosis Regulations 1952, thus giving a false picture. The Minister, however, has recently amended his instructions so that in future such cases will be notified to the M.O.H. for their home district and will not appear in the Marple records. There was a marked reduction in the number of pulmonary cases notified and in spite of the increased notifications in 1952 and 1953 there has been a definite downward tendency following the increase of the War years which reached its peak in 1944. During this year the Cheshire County Council's scheme for B.C.G. vaccination of children aged 13 years came into operation and arrangements are in hand for the vaccination of all Marple children in this age group whose parents consent.

During the year the preliminary survey of housing in the area was made and the report was presented to the Housing Committee at the beginning of the present year.

It will be noted from Section "E" that in carrying out our duties under the Milk and Dairies Regulations (1949) 176 samples have been submitted to the laboratory for testing. Biological tests for the presence of the tubercle bacilli were carried out on 75 of these and it is disturbing to find that in 6 of them (8%) tubercle bacillie were found. Immediate steps were taken in all cases to safeguard the consumer until the source of infection had been discovered and removed.

This year has seen the end of meat rationing and a partial return to local slaughtering arrangements. The Council's Sanitary Inspectors are responsible for meat inspection at the four premises in the district which have been licensed as slaughterhouses. The change-over took place smoothly.

I am indebted to the Senior Sanitary Inspector, Mr. F. Shacklock, for his help in preparing this report and especially in respect of Sections D to H which deal with the duties normally undertaken by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Finally, I should also like to thank the Chairman and members of the Council and Health Committee and the officers of the Council for their valuable help so readily given to me at all times.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

T. W. BRINDLE,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres)	. . . . .	7,130
Population (Census 1931) (Old area)	. . . . .	7,390
Population New Area (Registrar General's Estimate)		
1938	. . . . .	11,790
Population 1954 (Registrar General's mid-year Estimate)		13,400
Number of inhabited houses:		
LUDWORTH	823	
MELLOR	624	
MARPLE	3610	
Total	<u>5057</u>	
Rateable Value	. . . . .	£100312
Product of a Penny Rate	. . . . .	£400

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>LIVE BIRTHS:</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	111	94	205
Illegitimate	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>
	<u>119</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>215</u>

	<u>Marple.</u>	<u>England and Wales.</u>
Birth Rate per 1000 population 1954	16.04	
do. 1953	15.04	15.5

<u>STILL BIRTHS:</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	2	6	8
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>

	<u>Marple.</u>	<u>England and Wales.</u>
Still Birth Rate per 1000 population 1954	0.59	
do. 1953	0.30	0.35

Rate per 1000 total (Live and Still Births)	
1954	35.87

<u>DEATHS:</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
All ages (all causes)	85	81	166

Death rate per 1000 population:	<u>Marple.</u>	<u>England and Wales.</u>
1954	12.39	
1953	13.06	11.4

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATHS - 1954

No.	Cause of Death.	1954	
		M.	F.
1	Tuberculosis Respiratory	1	1
2	Tuberculosis, Other	-	-
3	Syphilitic Disease	-	-
4	Diphtheria	-	-
5	Whooping Cough	-	-
6	Meningococcal Infections	-	-
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
8	Measles	-	-
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	-
11	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	-	1
12	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	1
13	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	4
14	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	8	9
15	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	1
16	Diabetes	-	-
17	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	13	16
18	Coronary Disease, Angina	19	9
19	Hypertension with Heart Disease	4	5
20	Other Heart Disease	6	12
21	Other circulatory disease	4	2
22	Influenza	-	2
23	Pneumonia	3	4
24	Bronchitis	7	2
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-
27	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	-
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	-
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-
31	Congenital Malformations	1	-
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8	7
33	Motor vehicle accidents	2	1
34	All other accidents	2	2
35	Suicide	1	1
36	Homicide and operations of War	-	-
ALL CAUSES		88	81

Deaths from various causes.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	8	15	23
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	-	-	-
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) . .	-	-	-
Deaths from Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea (all ages)	-	-	-

Death Classified by Ages.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
0 - 1 year	4	2	6
1 - 10 years	1	2	3
11 - 20 "	1	-	1
21 - 30 "	-	-	-
31 - 40 "	1	1	2
41 - 50 "	5	4	9
51 - 60 "	6	7	13
61 - 70 "	21	12	33
71 - 80 "	24	35	59
81 - 90 "	22	17	39
91 - 100 "	-	1	1
	<u>85</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>166</u>

Deaths Maternal Causes.

Puerperal Sepsis	-
Other Maternal Causes	-

Death Rates (Infantile) i.e. Infants under 1 year of age:

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>

Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

1954 . . .	27.91
1953 . . .	25.25

Infantile Death Rate of Legitimate Babies per 1,000 Legitimate births:

1954 . . .	24.39
1953 . . .	21.05

Infantile Death Rate of Illegitimate Babies per 1,000 illegitimate births:

1954 . . .	100
1953 . . .	125

England and Wales - Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 live births:

1954 . . .	25.5
1953 . . .	26.8

MARPLE URBAN DISTRICT.

EXTRACTS FROM STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1946 - 1954

Year.	Population to Mid-year.	BIRTHS.				STILL BIRTHS.				DEATHS.				INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR.					
		Total	Legit.	Illeg.	Rate	Total	Legit.	Illeg.	Rate per 1000 Population	Rate per 1000 Live and Still Births	All Causes.	Rate.	Puerp. Sepsis.	Other Puerp.	Rate.	Total.	Legit.	Illeg.	Rate per 1000 Live Births
1946	12,270	171	164	7	13.93	5	3	2	0.40	29.23	169	13.77	-	-	-	7	7	-	39.77
1947	12,380	190	184	6	15.34	6	6	-	0.48	31.57	181	14.54	-	-	-	4	4	-	20.40
1948	12,750	193	182	11	15.13	2	2	-	0.15	10.36	182	14.27	-	-	-	8	8	-	41.02
1949	12,830	182	177	5	14.18	5	3	2	0.38	27.47	154	12.00	-	-	-	4	4	-	21.39
1950	13,010	182	175	7	13.98	6	6	-	0.46	32.96	176	13.52	-	-	-	4	4	-	21.27
1951	12,890	194	192	2	15.05	5	5	-	0.39	25.77	205	15.90	-	1	5.02	7	7	-	35.17
1952	13,040	152	146	6	11.65	2	2	-	0.15	13.15	207	15.87	-	1	6.49	4	4	-	26.31
1953	13,160	198	190	8	15.04	4	4	-	0.30	20.20	172	13.06	-	-	-	5	4	1	25.25
1954	13,400	215	205	10	16.04	8	8	-	0.59	35.87	166	12.39	-	-	-	6	5	1	27.91

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

GENERAL. The following table shows the number of cases of each disease notified from 1946 to 1954:-

DISEASE	1946	1947	1948 *	1949 *	1950 *	1951 *	1952 *	1953 *	1954 *
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	29	8	19	14	52	12	24	57	16
Diphtheria	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric (Inc. Paratyphoid)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Erysipelas	4	2	2	1	2	-	2	3	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	7	2	4	2	4	3	3	2	3
Epidemic Meningitis	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	2	2
Dysentery	-	-	-	1	4	-	9	11	9
Measles	44	145	21	49	251	143	61	220	62
Whooping Cough	40	12	101	58	52	36	75	47	34
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	3	-	7	3	-	-
TOTALS:	128	172	154	128	366	205	178	344	127

* Figures from 1948 are those after correction of diagnosis.

ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

.....

Number of cases notified as having occurred among persons of the ages specified below:-

	Scarlet Fever.		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis				Measles.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Paralytic		Non- Paralytic.			
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
1 - 2 years	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	8
3 - 4 "	2	4	6	4	-	-	-	-	7	8
5 - 9 "	4	4	8	12	-	-	-	-	13	13
10-14 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
15-24 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 and over	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total all ages	7	9	15	19	-	-	-	-	28	34

	Ac.Pneumonia.		Dysentery.		Erysipelas.		Puerperal Pyrexia.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 5 years	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
5-14 years	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
15-44 "	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
45-64 "	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
65 and over	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total all ages	2	1	4	5	-	1	2

DIPHThERIA

There have been no cases of Diphtheria since 1948.

The number of children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation during 1954 is as follows:-

Under 5 years	.....	170
5-14	"	.....
		27
Total	..	197

At the 31st December, 1954, the total number of children under the age of 15 years who had completed a course of immunisation was as follows:-

	<u>During</u> <u>1940-1949.</u>	<u>During</u> <u>1950-1954</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Under 5 years	-	521	521
5 - 14	"	623	1141
			1764

During the year 180 children under the age of 15 years received reinforcing injections.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1954

Age Period	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	MALES		FEMALES		MALES		FEMALES	
	Pulmon-ary	Non-Pulmon-ary	Pulmon-ary.	Non-Pulmon-ary.	Pulmon-ary	Non-Pulmon-ary	Pulmon-ary	Non-Pulmon-ary
0 - 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
5-15 "	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
15-25 "	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
25-35 "	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35-45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-55 "	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
55-65 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	3	1	2	4	1	-	1	-

The number of cases remaining in the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1954 was:-

	<u>Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>
Males	... 43	17
Females	... 37	17
	80	34

S E C T I O N B .

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

The following bacteriological examinations required by the Council during the year were carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital:-

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Positive.</u>	<u>Negative.</u>
Milk for Tuberculosis	75	6	69
Milk for Methyiene Blue Reduction Test) and Phosphatase Test)	101	(Details in Section E)	

Samples of the District Water Supplies:

	<u>Bacteriological.</u>
Public Supplies ...	34
Private Supplies ...	7
Swimming Baths ...	2
	<u>43</u>

Ambulance Facilities are provided by the Local Health Authority (Cheshire County Council) and are administered by the North-East Cheshire Divisional Health Committee.

Professional Nursing in the Home. There are three District Nurses in the area employed by the Cheshire County Council and working under the direction of the Divisional Medical Officer.

The Nurses are available for General Nursing and for Maternity Work.

Maternity and Nursing Homes. There is one private Maternity Home in the area situated at "Holm Leigh", Station Road, Marple.

Hospitals. Infectious disease cases other than Smallpox requiring removal to hospital are treated at Stockport Isolation Hospital.

Facilities for Smallpox cases are provided at Ellswick Leys Smallpox Hospital, Lancashire, and at Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital, near Bury.

Tuberculosis dispensaries are provided by the Stockport and Buxton Hospital Management Committee at Hyde and Stockport.

There is no Maternity Hospital in the area. Maternity and General cases are admitted to hospitals in adjoining districts.

Nab Top Sanatorium for Tuberculosis and the Orthopaedic Hospital for crippled children are both situated in the Urban District.

Clinics and Child Welfare Centres. There are four child welfare centres maintained by the County Council, situated at Marple, Marple Bridge, Mellor and High Lane. There is also a School Clinic at Marple.

Mortuary. The Mortuary for the district is maintained at the Council Offices, Marple.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

1. Water. Number of samples taken during the year:-

Private Supplies	.....	7
Public Supplies	.....	34
Swimming Baths	.....	<u>2</u>
Total ..		<u>43</u>

The district is supplied with water from Stockport Corporation via Jackson Edge Reservoir and from Kinder, Hayfield, via Jordan Wall Reservoir. These supplies have been frequently tested at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, and, as shown in the table below, continue to be mainly of high bacteriological standard.

Samples taken towards the end of the summer in the Mellor area, however, revealed that this supply was polluted over a period of at least 3 weeks. As a precaution the dosage of chlorine at the Hayfield plant was immediately increased. A thorough investigation failed to reveal any source of pollution on the supply side of the chlorinator. Arrangements were made for the thorough inspection and overhaul of the chlorinating plant by the makers. Happily, samples taken since this episode have been on the whole highly satisfactory, but continued vigilance is needed in supervising the supply. The Water Committee were recommended to consider the purchase of a portable type chlorinator for use in any future emergency.

The Appletree and Devil's Elbow supplies, which were discontinued some four years ago owing to pollution are still not in use, but are held available in case of emergency.

The Tarden supply is still used by the occupiers of four cottages in the vicinity of the spring, but the Surveyor and Water Engineer has made the Jordan Wall supply available to these cottages and negotiations are in progress for connecting them to it.

The private supplies are used at isolated premises on Cobden Edge and Ludworth Moor, and these vary considerably in bacteriological quality, but some improvements have been effected during the year.

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS:

Source of sample.	Class 1. 0 B. Coli per 100 m.l.	Class 2. 1-2 B. Coli per 100 m.l.	Class 3. 3-10 B. Coli per 100 m.l.	Class 4. More than 10 B. Coli per 100ml
Stockport	5	-	-	-
Jordan Wall	15	4	2	-
Devil's Elbow	-	-	1	2
Tarden	-	-	-	1
Private Supplies	2	2	1	2
Swimming Baths	2	-	-	-
Hayfield (before Chlorination)	-	1	1	-
Hayfield (after Chlorination)	2	-	-	-
Totals	26	7	5	5

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Marple Area. Sewage works at Dooley Lane, Low Marple and Strines provide for all but small parts of the area, which are drained to septic tanks or on the conservancy system.

Mellor and Ludworth Area. The Sewage Works at Low Marple provides for the major part of the built-up area, the remainder being unsewered and dependent on septic tanks or the conservancy system. The number of septic tanks throughout the district continues to increase owing to the modernisation of some of the old houses formerly without water closets.

A scheme for the elimination of the old sewage works at Dooley Lane and Low Marple is proposed and instructions have been given to the Consulting Engineer to proceed with the preparation of details of the scheme.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The pollution of the River Goyt referred to in previous reports and caused by the discharge of factory and other effluents into the river unfortunately still continues.

(i) SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

The following table shows the number of each of the various types of sanitary accommodation in the district:-

Water Closets	.....	5047
Waste Water Closets	..	146
Privy Middens	.....	6
Pail Closets	.....	200
Ashbins	.....	5760

(ii) REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL AND SANITARY PAIL COLLECTION.

Refuse is collected by means of two Karrier Bantam Vehicles with a team of four men (including driver) to each vehicle. The men are supplied with bin trucks for the easy transport of dustbins from house to road, prior to emptying. They are also provided with protective clothing, including overalls and raincoats.

The privy middens are emptied quarterly and are situated at isolated hamlets and farms. The access to them is not suitable for regular motor traffic, otherwise they would have been dispensed with long ago.

Pail collection is carried out separately from refuse collection by means of an iron tank with sealed doors fitted on to a motor vehicle manned by a driver and mate. The men are supplied with protective clothing and the tank is emptied at the sewage works.

All refuse is disposed of by means of controlled tipping on a site at the bottom of the valley, near Beechwood, Marple. The site was leased from the owner in 1948. It is centrally situated, and in 1948 was estimated to provide tipping space for fifteen years.

For most of the year the Refuse Collection Service has been sufficient to meet the needs of many ratepayers, but there are others who produce a large amount of household refuse, including waste paper, cardboard and vegetable matter, etc. and the collection has been too infrequent to meet the needs of such people, many of whom have expressed their dissatisfaction.

Refuse Collection (Continued)

It is obvious that a too infrequent collection means overloaded dustbins and accumulations to be picked up; also more frequent journeys to the refuse tip and general dissatisfaction.

The steady growth of the district continues and there is no doubt that, whilst a very great improvement could be achieved by the workmen themselves, additional facilities are rapidly becoming essential even though they will involve a heavier rate demand.

The cost of refuse collection and disposal and pail collection for the year 1954/55 is as follows:-

	<u>Refuse Collection</u> £	<u>Pail Collection.</u> £	<u>Total.</u> £
Haulage	1,877	364	2,241
Wages	3,249	178	3,427
Equipment, etc	25	5	30
Insurance	12	3	15
Provision of Bins	32	-	32
Protective Clothing	26	3	29
Totals ..	£5,221	553	5,774
Less			
Income ..	89	-	89
Nett cost	£5,132	£553	£5,685.

Estimated weight of Refuse Collection disposed of by controlled tipping: 4150 tons

Cost per ton ... £1. 4. 9.

Cost per head of population ... 7s.10d

(iii) Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Inspections made during the year 1954: -

Nature of Inspection.

Water Supply	o o o o o o o o o o o	44
Drainage	o o o o o o o o o o o	350
Stables and Piggeries	o o o o o o o o o o o	19
Fried Fish Shops	o o o o o o o o o o o	9
Moveable Dwellings	o o o o o o o o o o o	50
Mechanical Factories)	o o o o o o o o o o o	27
Non-Mechanical Factories)		
Outworkers	o o o o o o o o o o o	-
Bakehouses	o o o o o o o o o o o	38
Public Conveniences	o o o o o o o o o o o	13
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	o o o o o	1
Refuse Collection)	o o o o o o o o o o o	412
Refuse Disposal)		
Rodent Control	o o o o o o o o o o o	85
Schools	o o o o o o o o o o o	10
Shops	o o o o o o o o o o o	89
Miscellaneous Visits	o o o o o o o o o o o	81
Swimming Baths	o o o o o o o o o o o	4
Pollution of Streams	o o o o o o o o o o o	22
Inspection of Houses re Complaints, etc)	o o o o	348
Re-Inspection of above)		
Inspection of Houses under Housing Acts	o o o o	420
Accumulations on land, etc	o o o o o o o o o o o	6
Yards, Courts, Passages	o o o o o o o o o o o	-
Miscellaneous Housing visits, including visits re Council Houses	o o o o o	809
Verminous Premises	o o o o o o o o o o o	5
Inquiry re Infectious Disease	o o o o o o o o o o o	25
Disinfection	o o o o o o o o o o o	24
Miscellaneous Infectious visits	o o o o o o o o o o o	25
Inspection of Meat and Food at Slaughterhouses and Shops	o o o	211
Inspection of Butchers Shops	o o o o o o o o o o o	60
Fishmongers and Poulterers	o o o o o o o o o o o	12
Grocers	o o o o o o o o o o o	83
Greengrocers	o o o o o o o o o o o	15
Ice Cream Shops	o o o o o o o o o o o	5
Food Preparation Premises	o o o o o o o o o o o	7
Restaurant Kitchens	o o o o o o o o o o o	48
Dairies and Milkshops and Farm Premises	o o o o	42
Milk Samples - Bacteriological	o o o o o o o o o o o	101
Milk Samples - Tubercle Bacilli	o o o o o o o o o o o	77
Milk Samples - Phosphatase	o o o o o o o o o o o	13
Street Vendors - Hawkers Carts	o o o o o o o o o o o	6
Miscellaneous Food Visits	o o o o o o o o o o o	1
Public Health Laboratory	o o o o o o o o o o o	26
Hospitals	o o o o o o o o o o o	9
Water Samples - Bacteriological	o o o o o o o o o o o	43
Ice Cream Samples	o o o o o o o o o o o	11
Smoke Observations	o o o o o o o o o o o	12
Total ...		<u>3705</u>

NOTICES - INFORMAL.

		<u>Served.</u>	<u>Complied with.</u>
Public Health Acts, 1936	. . . . .	114	105
Housing Act, 1936	. . . . .	8	8
Milk and Dairies Regulations	. . . . .	4	4
Food and Drugs Act, 1938	. . . . .	14	14
Factory Act, 1937	. . . . .	3	3
Shop Acts	. . . . .	-	-
		<u>143</u>	<u>134</u>

NOTICES - STATUTORY.

		<u>Served.</u>	<u>Complied with.</u>
Public Health Act, 1936	. . . . .	3	7
Housing Act, 1936	. . . . .	2	2

Defects and Nuisances remedied during the year.

Defects.

Drains and Sewers choked or defective	. . . . .	99
W.C. Fittings or Structure defective	. . . . .	16
Pail Closets defective	. . . . .	1
W.W. Closets or structure defective	. . . . .	-
Sinks broken or insanitary	. . . . .	1
Waste pipes leaking or short	. . . . .	4
Rainwater pipes and eavesgutters leaking	. . . . .	17
Soil pipes leaking or defective	. . . . .	1
Drainage system provided	. . . . .	2
Drainage system reconstructed	. . . . .	2
Septic Tanks provided	. . . . .	2
Bath and lavatory provided	. . . . .	2
W.C. provided	. . . . .	2
Insanitary yard paving	. . . . .	-
Dilapidated firegrates and flues	. . . . .	7
Perished plaster of walls and ceilings	. . . . .	18
Dilapidated windows and doors	. . . . .	5
Leaking roofs	. . . . .	15
Damp houses	. . . . .	15
Percolations of water, etc. into premises	. . . . .	6
Dirty premises	. . . . .	11
Offensive accumulations	. . . . .	2
Defective dustbins	. . . . .	191
Pail Closets (converted to Water Closets)	. . . . .	3
Defective cesspools and septic tanks	. . . . .	3
Defects in factories	. . . . .	3
Vermin Infestation - Rats and Mice	. . . . .	93
Vermin Infestation - Other	. . . . .	3
Broken or defective floors	. . . . .	4
Food premises require cleansing	. . . . .	5
Dangerous Structures	. . . . .	1
		<u>534</u>
Total	.....	<u>534</u>

(iv) SHOPS AND OFFICES.

(a) Shops Act, 1950 The major portion of the Act is administered by the County Council. The heating and ventilation of shops and the provision of sanitary accommodation is generally satisfactory throughout the district.

(b) Offices. No action has been necessary under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to Sanitary accommodation, ventilation or overcrowding of offices.

(v) CAMPING SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

Licences.

Number of applications received:-

	1954
(a) for use of sites	-
(b) in respect of moveable dwellings	39

Licences were granted to 35 of the 39 applicants, subject to the conditions imposed by the Council.

(vi) SMOKE ABATEMENT

Continued activity involving smoke observations and consultations with owners of factories has resulted in further modernisation of boiler plant at factories in the Urban District. Emission of black smoke from any factory chimney for more than 2 minutes during a 30 minute period is regarded as a nuisance. Such nuisances are now comparatively rare and with a little further progress should be eliminated.

(vii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Number of dwellings found to be infested:-

Council Houses	-
Other Houses	-

RODENT CONTROL.

The destruction of rats and mice has been continued on the same lines as last year under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector, who is Rodent Officer for the district. The work is carried out by the Rodent Operative who is engaged on a part-time basis, and includes a survey of the district and the treating of all infestations systematically in accordance with the Ministry of Agriculture requirements. The number of infestations discovered and treated during the year is:-

Rat infestations	68
Mice infestations	25
Number of premises inspected ...	593

(a) Study the material

(a) Study the material. The subject of this is the relationship between the mind and the body. The mind is the source of all our thoughts and feelings. The body is the instrument through which we express our thoughts and feelings. The mind and body are inseparable. The mind cannot exist without the body, and the body cannot exist without the mind.

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(c) Study the material

Summary

Subject of the material is the relationship between the mind and the body.

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(a) For the purpose of the study, the subject of the material is the relationship between the mind and the body.

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SCHOOLS .

There are six elementary schools and one secondary school in the Urban District. The water supply in all cases is satisfactory and the sanitary accommodation is also satisfactory.

Samples of school milk are taken periodically and tested at the Public Health Laboratory.

Food for school meals is inspected as necessary and any tainted or unsound food is condemned.

PARKS AND RECREATION GROUNDS .

The area of parks, recreation grounds and public open spaces in the district is as follows:-

	<u>Area in Acres.</u>
Memorial Park	13.340
High Lane Park	10.520
Mellor Memorial Park . . . . .	.360
Brabyns Park	91.175
<u>Recreation Grounds.</u>	
Marple Village	6.380
Windlehurst . . . . .	.400
Ludworth	3.230
Mellor	2.750
Hawk Green	6.020
Strines Road . . . . .	.500
Mill Brow . . . . .	.500
<u>Open Spaces.</u>	
Barlow Wood	20.000
Total . . .	<u>155.175</u>

There are two secondary schools and one primary school in the district. The water supply in all cases is satisfactory and the drainage is satisfactory.

Details of land use are given in the following table and are given in the following table.

The total area of land is 10,000 acres and the total population is 10,000.

LAND AND POPULATION

The area of land is given in the following table and the population is given in the following table.

Area in acres

10,000	10,000	10,000
10,000	10,000	10,000
10,000	10,000	10,000
10,000	10,000	10,000

Population

10,000	10,000	10,000
10,000	10,000	10,000
10,000	10,000	10,000
10,000	10,000	10,000
10,000	10,000	10,000
10,000	10,000	10,000
10,000	10,000	10,000

Population

10,000	10,000	10,000
--------	--------	--------

Total 10,000

SWIMMING BATHS.

Record of attendances of Bathers for 1954:

Month	Gentlemen	Ladies	Boys	Girls	Total	Spectators
April	546	189	2536	1626	4897	246
May	772	315	4084	3013	8184	304
June	760	355	3660	3111	7886	496
July	629	298	4190	2824	7941	390
August	968	450	3763	2484	7665	634
Sept	656	309	3534	2637	7136	410

Total number of bathers for six months 43709

Total number of spectators 2480

				<u>Bathers.</u>	<u>Spectators.</u>
Total for 1954 (six months)				43,709	2,480
"	"	1953	do.	37,963	2,345
"	"	1952	do.	40,351	2,274
"	"	1951	do.	45,304	1,354
"	"	1950	do.	44,062	1,226
"	"	1949	do.	45,107	1,707
"	"	1948	do.	41,990	1,746
"	"	1947	do.	35,822	1,598
"	"	1946	do.	34,256	2,226
"	"	1938 (seven months)		29,205	1,246
"	"	1937	do.	25,922	912

SECTION D.

INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

The standard of housing in the district is on the whole very good, although there are areas which will eventually be dealt with under the Housing Acts. Two houses have been condemned during the year. Disrepair of houses generally has been dealt with under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, and by voluntary action by owners and in many cases by tenants.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (MILK AND DAIRIES) ACT, 1944.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (MILK AND DAIRIES) REGULATIONS, 1949

During the year the milk supplies retailed in the Urban District have been regularly tested, as indicated in the figures given below and the standard of cleanliness remains very high.

Six of the 75 samples taken for Tuberculosis Test during the year showed evidence of Tuberculous infection. These were reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the usual steps were taken to eliminate the cause of infection. In the meantime the whole of the milk supplied from the farms concerned was Pasteurised.

The number of tuberculin-tested dairy herds in the district has again increased and the number of non-designated herds correspondingly reduced.

More producer-retailers have given up their retail rounds and the distribution of milk tends to pass from farmers to dairymen. Some of the dairymen sell orange juice along with the milk. Some of them also sell raw T.T. milk in addition to heat-treated milk.

Dairy cows are kept at eighty farms in the Urban District and milk is retailed from twentyfive of them. The milk from the remainder is sold wholesale.

MILK SAMPLING.

The number of milk samples taken in the district and submitted for examination and test during the year is as follows:-

1. Raw Milk - Tuberculosis Test	.....	75
2. Raw Milk - Methylene Blue Test	.....	88
3. Pasteurised Milk - Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests	.	13
Total	...	<u>176</u>

Milk Sampling (Continued)

Results.

Tuberculosis Test	. . . . .	Negative	69
		Positive	6
Methylene Blue Test (Raw Milk)	. .	Passed	73
		Failed	15
Methylene Blue Test (Pasteurised Milk)	)	Passed	13
	)	Failed	-
Phosphatase Test)		

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936
MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.
MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK)
REGULATIONS, 1949.

The Council have issued the following licences during the year:-

	<u>Dealers.</u>	<u>Supplementary.</u>
Tuberculin-Tested Milk	11	5
Pasteurised Milk	12	3
Sterilised Milk	11	3

MEAT INSPECTION.

The end of meat rationing in July, 1954, has resulted in the transference of the activities of your Sanitary Inspectors from Meat Inspection at a Ministry of Food slaughterhouse in Stockport to meat inspection at local premises.

Formal application to keep premises as a slaughterhouse was received from each of the four local butchers who had suitable premises. Licence was granted in each case by the Council, the licence being renewable each year.

The slaughterhouses are situated at Marple, Marple Bridge, Hawk Green and High Lane, and are used by eight local butchers.

The quality of cattle slaughtered at these premises is very high on the whole. It is, however, unfortunate that the times of slaughtering necessitate inspection of the carcasses and offal on Sundays every week at three of the slaughterhouses.

The number of carcasses examined by the Marple Sanitary Inspector during the year 1954 is as follows:-

Bovines, including Bulls, Oxen, Cows and Heifers	...	565
Calves	... ..	50
Sheep	... ..	1135
Pigs	... ..	1
Total	....	<u>1751</u>

MEAT INSPECTION (Continued)

The quantity of this meat condemned as unfit for human food is:-

Weight of meat, including offal affected with	
Tuberculosis	6251 lbs
Weight of meat affected with other disease	1163 lbs
Total	7414 lbs

ANALYSIS OF CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	298	267	50	1135	1
Number inspected	298	267	50	1135	1
All diseases except Tubercul- osis. Whole carcases condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	12	54	-	59	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.	4.03	20.2	-	5.2	-
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcases condemned	-	4	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	46	100	-	-	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	15.44	38.9	-	-	100

The quantity of this meat consumed at night for human food is:-

Weight of meat, including total allowed with
 Federalization 4100 lbs
 Weight of meat, allowed with other classes 1180 lbs
 Total 5280 lbs

TABLE II. - SUMMARY OF MEAT AND OTHERS.

Page	Quantity in pounds	Value	Cost	Quantity in pounds	Description
1	1180	40	100	100	Meat - 100 lbs
1	1180	40	100	100	Meat - 100 lbs
-	-	-	-	-	All classes except Federal and State meats consumed
-	60	-	24	12	Quantity of meat and bone for other use consumed
-	1.2	-	10.2	4.02	Quantity of fat meat reported allowed with other meat from Federalization
-	-	-	4	-	Tuberculosis and other meats consumed
1	-	-	100	80	Quantity of which was part of report was consumed
-	-	-	-	-	Quantity of the meat reported allowed with other meat
100	-	-	20.2	12.22	Tuberculosis meat

FOOD INSPECTION AND FOOD PREMISES.

Details of Foods Condemned.

		lbs
Canned Meats	o o o o o o o o o o o o o	<u>62$\frac{1}{2}$</u>
" Fish	o o o o o o o o o o o o o	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cod Fillets	o o o o o o o o o o o o o	28
Smoked "	o o o o o o o o o o o o o	14
Minced Beef	o o o o o o o o o o o o o	20
Skimmed Milk Powder	o o o o o o o o o o o o o	16
Evaporated Milk	o o o o o o o o o o o o o	25
Raisins	o o o o o o o o o o o o o	25
Canned Apricots	o o o o o o o o o o o o o	18
" Pears	o o o o o o o o o o o o o	2
" Tomatoes	o o o o o o o o o o o o o	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
" Pineapple Chunks	o o o o o o o o o o o o o	<u>4</u>
	Total . . .	<u>217$\frac{3}{4}$ lbs</u>

FOOD PREMISES.

There are 139 premises where foods of various kinds are prepared, stored or sold. These comprise the following -

- 17 Bakehouses
- 53 Grocers (23 of which also sell ice cream and four of which sell greengrocery).
- 5 Confectioners selling mainly pastries.
- 17 shops where confectionery and ice cream are sold.
- 7 Greengrocers.
- 5 Fishmongers and Poultry Dealers, four of which sell greengrocery also.
- 6 Fish and Chip shops.
- 1 Dairy and 1 Milk Bar.
- 16 Butchers
- 6 Cafe Restaurants
- 5 Factory Canteens.

There are also 32 licensed hotels and inns.

Number of Premises registered under Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938

For sale of Ice Cream	.....	46
For manufacture of Potted and Preserved Foods	.	16

During the year 230 visits for inspection of food premises were made and the conditions found were, on the whole, very satisfactory, verbal notices being given in cases of contravention of Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act or Local Food Byelaws and these were quickly complied with.

Extensive improvements have been made to more of the licensed premises in the district. The standard of hygiene is satisfactory in most cases and the use of detergents for washing glasses etc. is common practice.

Twelve samples of ice cream were taken during the year for bacteriological examination and seven were found to be Grade 1 standard, five were Grade 2. Grades 1 and 2 are generally considered satisfactory.

Adulteration of Food.

The County Council administer the section of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, dealing with the adulteration of food.

Factories Act, 1937

Inspection of Factories and Workplaces.

	<u>Inspections.</u>	<u>Notices.</u>	<u>Prosecutions.</u>
Factories with Mechanical Power	33	2	-
Factories without Mechanical Power	17	1	-
Other Premises (Building Works, etc)	6	-	-

<u>Defects.</u>	<u>Found.</u>	<u>Abated.</u>	<u>Referred to H.M.I.</u>
Want of Cleanliness	7	7	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of floors	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences insufficient	1	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences unsuitable or defective	1	1	-
Sanitary Conveniences not separate for sexes	-	-	-
Other offences	-	-	-
Totals ...	9	8	-
